

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.
Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

Subscription Rates:

Per Month.....\$ 3.00 Per Month, Foreign.....\$ 3.50
Per Year.....\$ 36.00 Per Year, Foreign.....\$ 42.00
Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY MARCH 16

AUTOMOBILES AND ROAD BUILDING.

Honolulu must develop new methods of road building. The macadam road, developed during the past hundred years, has established itself as the kind of road best adapted to steel-tired vehicle traffic under a wide variety of conditions. Other kinds of roads or pavements excel it under certain conditions, particularly those existing in cities where the traffic is heavy and very great. But these are rather street conditions. For roads macadam has long been the standard.

But the automobile has radically changed conditions. The automobile is the destroyer of macadam roads. Where the steel tire constantly renewed the fine material which forms the "binder" that holds the macadam in its place, by slowly wearing away the rock which forms the body of the macadam, the automobile, with its rubber tire, creates a suction which draws this "binder" from its place to be blown away by the wind, leaving the broken rock of the macadam to loosen and the road to be destroyed.

The destructive quality of automobiles when traveling over macadamized roads is becoming everywhere recognized, and road builders and highway commissioners all over the United States and in Europe are seeking to develop other methods of road building that will meet the new conditions, for it is recognized that the automobile has come to stay.

Massachusetts has perhaps furnished more carefully demonstrated evidence on this subject than any other State. Hundreds of miles of macadamized roads have been built in that State in the past few decades, and the effect of automobiles on these has been carefully watched for a number of years. The State Highway Commission has reported on this subject very fully, and in Massachusetts their conclusions are accepted as established. Experience and observation elsewhere confirm their views. The Department of Agriculture, in its last published annual report, reviews the evidence on the whole subject and fully sustains the indictment against the automobile as the agency most destructive of the macadamized road. At the same time, the Department of Agriculture is active in seeking to develop new methods of road building which shall meet the new conditions. Much progress has been made in this line. A number of methods of building roads which will resist the particular destructiveness of the automobile have been devised which give every promise of meeting the requirements. In many of these, crude oil, having an asphalt base, or coal tar, is an essential element.

Honolulu is becoming more and more an automobile town. More and more tourists are coming to bring their autos with them when they visit here. There is no reason why they should not. There is every reason why they should. But the more automobiles there are, the more important it is that our methods of road building should be changed to meet the new conditions. We ought not to continue to build the old-fashioned macadam road when every automobile that passes over it takes part in the rapid process of destroying it. The road problem must be studied in the light of the new conditions, and we must develop a system of road building that will meet the requirements of our conditions and the automobile.

EXPERIMENTS IN PINEAPPLE SHIPPING.

The Hawaiian Experiment Station has just issued an important bulletin on the pineapple shipping experiments made during the past season. One of the things demonstrated by these experiments, according to the bulletin, was the value of "curing" the fruit before shipping. "Curing" in this case means holding the fruit for a day or two before packing it for shipment. During this time most of the stems will shrivel and cut surfaces will become dry and resistant to infection. More important also, the excessive heat of the fruit is eliminated. Observation has proved that during the warmer part of the day the temperature of the fruit in the field rises considerably higher than the temperature of the surrounding air in the shade. "Curing" the fruit before packing allows this excessive heat to be dissipated, and thus the ripening and decay of the fruit will be retarded.

One day's "curing" was found to be as good as more. A record of the temperature of the air surrounding these shipments of pineapples from the time they left Wahiawa until they were landed in San Francisco was kept continuously. It rose to 86 degrees as the highest. From the time it was put aboard the Hilonian on August 10 until it was landed in San Francisco August 19, the temperature gradually sank from 83 degrees to about 60 degrees.

As a result of the experiment it is stated that "there can be no question that the 'cured' pineapples, adequately ventilated, will afford the safest and best part of the ship for pineapples. Indeed, nothing short of this will meet the situation."

Care in handling, as every one who knows much about pineapples knows fully, is an absolute essential of satisfactory results in marketing.

The experiments show that sound fruit of moderate size is the best for the market. The fruit which sells most readily, and at the same time is superior in size to most of the fruit with which it competes, weighs from four to five pounds. While smaller pines sell readily, they create the impression that the Hawaiian pineapple soils are becoming exhausted and that small pines represent a decline in the quality of the fruit.

Thorough fumigation of fruit before it leaves here is requisite for the reputation of growers and in order to comply with the requirements of the California State Board of Horticulture.

J. E. Higgins, Horticulturist of the Hawaii Station, by whom these experiments in shipping were made, expresses the belief that the fresh pineapple is one of the best possible advertisements, both for itself and for the canned product.

LIQUOR INTERESTS IN THE SENATE.

The community is now experiencing the result of electing such a large proportion of liquor dealers to the Senate. Four of the fifteen Senators are actively identified with the liquor traffic. A fifth is said to have an interest in it.

The liquor license bill before the Senate is being urged by the liquor interests alone. All other elements in the Territory approve the present law or are opposed to the proposed changes in it. They are saying so by petitions and memorials which are coming into the legislators from every part of the Territory. It is the liquor interests against all other elements; and those engaged in the liquor business are supporting their own interests against the interests and wishes of all other elements of the Territory.

Of the ten Senators who voted for the new liquor bill yesterday, Robinson, Moore, McCarthy, and Harvey are all actively interested in the liquor business, and a fifth Senator is believed to be. In this matter they clearly represent the liquor interests and not the people at large or their constituents in general.

Nothing can disguise the fact that this is a fight of the liquor interests against all other interests and that the latter have put a great advantage into the hands of the liquor interests by electing so many liquor dealers.

A GRAB BILL.

The so-called enabling act which has just passed both houses is a measure to settle the cost of the late squabble between the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors at the expense of the public. The Board of Supervisors and the Mayor each appointed a set of city and county employees. This enabling act is for the purpose of enabling both sets to get paid. Only one set did work—and they didn't do any too much—but both sets are to get paid. The Mayor and the Supervisors fought out their political quarrel, and now the public is to pay the expense of it, if this bill becomes a law.

The bill ought not to become a law. Its whole purpose and tendency is bad. It tends to encourage just such contests for political advantage as has been carried on in the municipal government. If the public is to be saddled with the cost, politicians will not hesitate to play for their own political advantage.

It is an outrage to require the public to pay both sets of employees. If any of them have a legal claim against the city and county, let them sue the city and county for it. If their claim is against those who appointed or employed them, let them sue them. The public should not be called on to pay both sides.

GOOD TEACHERS OR POOR TEACHERS—WHICH?

It would be a misfortune to the future of Hawaii to see out the school system that good teachers could not be got or retained. The life of the land is the education of its people, and anything which hinders that, tells in the future against the wisdom of the government, the progress of the state, the quality of the social life, the success of commercial enterprises and the general welfare of the public. Good instruction, widely diffused, marks the great difference between the condition of the Madeira or Canary Islands and the islands of this group—places on the one hand which practically amount to nothing except as a sunny asylum for the poor and places on the other hand which thrill with the spirit of progress. The poor teacher, such as the Latin islands have long employed for economy's sake, imparts no intellectual vigor, leaves little knowledge, and excites no ambition; but the good teacher is a veritable human powerhouse and must be paid by the standard of his value to other communities.

Hawaii may well retrench in the matter of fine schoolhouses. In the tropics they are not needed; indeed, in the mild climate of ancient Greece, good groves were great academies. We ourselves, with all allowance made for modern custom, need nothing pretentious. We can get along with very ordinary structures of tongue and groove. James A. Garfield once said that a log with Mark Hopkins at one end of it and himself at the other was university enough for him. This meant that with a good teacher, a good student needed no granite pile for listening in; he only needed to sit and hear, and for that purpose a very ordinary place would do. So we say Hawaii can wisely cut all estimates for schoolhouses at this time; but it can not afford to subtract from the well-earned pay of any competent teacher. Such instructors are in too great demand elsewhere to stay here on wages which make them struggle to make strap and buckle meet. They do not need to accept martyrdom, and they won't. If they go, the poor teacher will have things his own way, and Hawaii will rue the time it gave him the chance. Economy like that is of the sort that waters the milk, dilutes the coffee and sands the sugar.

QUINN AND PARTY PLEDGES.

Tomorrow the amended bill to assist the liquor interests of the Territory will come on third reading in the Senate. The members of the whisky ring have openly boasted that they will receive the support of both Quinn and Chillingworth, Republican Senators elected upon the solemn pledge of the Republican party not to interfere with the liquor law.

It is well known that Quinn has been sorely tried by the alternative of adhering to the platform of the party that put him in office or casting it aside and deliberately supporting a measure that is in direct violation of the principles that he solemnly assumed to support when he became a candidate for Senator upon the Republican ticket, and by virtue of which he secured the votes that placed him in the upper house of the Legislature.

Senator Quinn has announced that "the people will know where I stand when the proper time comes." It is understood that he has managed to reason himself into a frame of mind where he thinks he can vote for the passage of the liquor amendments without violating his pledge as a Republican Senator. It is difficult to see from what premise he can argue that party pledges are made to be broken at the whim of a legislator or legislators, owing their office to the confidence that the people have reposed in the strict observance of the promises incorporated in party platforms.

There is more than indorsement of the whisky ring bill in the votes of Senators Quinn and Chillingworth. There is the vital question whether the Republicans of the Territory are going to countenance the deliberate violation of a platform plank that was agreed to, practically without a dissenting voice, and which was based upon the recognition of the justice and effectiveness of the existing law governing the liquor traffic.

Are Senators Quinn and Chillingworth going to violate that platform pledge?

THE SMALL FARM QUESTION.

The mail still brings this paper criticisms of ex-Governor Carter's views of small farming in Hawaii, urging, among other things, that there is so little kinship between the small agriculture of Georgia and that of these islands, that a failure of the former could signify nothing of the prospects of the latter.

The Georgian farmer raises staples which tens of thousands of other farmers, large and small, are producing, thus setting up an enormous competition in which the small man wins and few, if any, get large rewards. But a small proprietor in Hawaii, who confines himself to specialized tropical products which the mainland market wants and can not produce for itself, is in quite a different position. He can go into fiber plants, pineapples, Sumatra leaf tobacco, cold storage fruits, coconuts, and—if the new tariff goes through—coffee, without meeting any serious competition on the mainland, but finding there a cash market. His chances of success are ten where the chances of the cotton, melon, peanut and sweet potato Georgia farmer's are one.

The success of the lemon, orange and raisin growers of the arid wastes of Southern California was achieved under vastly less promising natural conditions than those which confront the small farmers of Hawaii. It is not necessary there to incorporate the producers and it is not necessary here; nor is success or failure determined by the standards or experiences of the Georgia cracker.

PINCHOT'S LITTLE JOB.

National Forester Pinchot had a busy year in taking care of the 182 national forests, which are located in seventeen States and Territories and Alaska. The appropriation that he worked with amounted to about \$2,500,000, so that he spent about one and one-half cents an acre. There were receipts, however, as well as expenditures. The sum of \$1,842,281 was paid to the government on account of sales of timber, grazing fees and special uses of forest resources, so that the national forests represent a large business interest under governmental ownership and administration. During 1908, there were built also in national forest reserves 3400 miles of new trails and 100 miles of wagon roads, 3200 miles of telephone lines and 550 cabins and barns, in preparation for more extended forestry operations in the future. About 700,000 trees were planted, and in 1909 it is hoped to plant no less than 2,200,000 trees. And one of the best aspects of the national forester's work is the example it sets.

Those who want government by the "qualified" had better keep away from the White House.—Star.

Do we understand that the President, like the Star, is in favor of government by the unqualified or the disqualified? If he is, he was lucky to have kept still about it during the campaign.

The Mombasa Promotion Committee is certainly presented with a great opportunity by the expected visit of President Roosevelt.

If everything else fails, Captain Berger might be induced to take the band over to Sumner Island and play the Logan off.

TEACHERS UP IN ARMS AGAINST SALARY CUT

At a called meeting of the Territorial Teachers' Association, on Friday of last week, the following committee was appointed to investigate and act upon certain measures now before the Legislature, relative to reducing the school appropriations and the salaries of teachers: M. M. Scott (chairman), J. C. Davis, Edgar Wood, C. W. Baldwin, V. McCaughey, forming the executive branch of the committee; Mrs. N. L. D. Fraser, Miss Nellie McLain, Miss L. K. Lauke, Miss A. Mossman, Miss A. C. Judd, Miss E. C. Lyons, forming the advisory branch of the committee.

The proposed action of the Legislature, cutting the already scanty salaries of the teachers, is decidedly retrogressive, and will greatly lower the efficiency of the public school system. The tendency of the Legislature to become so concerned in immediate financial matters as to ignore the great political and moral importance of popular education is to be deplored. A public school teacher is the most important employee in the service of the Territory, and frequent cutting of salary is conducive to inefficient service.

Teachers' Committee Takes Action.

The Legislation committee of the Territorial Teachers' Association, at its meeting on Saturday morning, sent messages to the committees on education of the Senate and of the House, requesting an audience. This committee wishes to present the present public school problems from the standpoint of those actually engaged in this work—the teachers.

Several measures are now before the Legislature that, if passed, will have a most disastrous effect upon the schools. No retrenchment of expenses can be more ill-advised than that affecting the public schools. The schools of this Territory are already overcrowded to a most alarming extent. Great expansion, increase in seating capacity and in the number of teachers are needed. These children will be citizens in a few years, and history has shown repeatedly the political danger and economic failure of ignorant citizenship. The social and political safety of the Territory lies in its public school system, and any curtailment of its efficiency is a most short-sighted policy.

VAUGHAN MCCAUGHEY.

WEARY OF LIFE, SHOOTS HERSELF

Tired of the burden of life, accusing many people of raising her in her desire to live, and fretting herself into a condition where hallucinations affected her mental balance, Miss Bertha Rumble fired a bullet into her brain yesterday forenoon about 9 o'clock in a room in the little building. The wound did not prove instantly fatal, but the woman died a few minutes after being hurriedly conveyed in the patrol wagon to the Queen's Hospital. The woman had made several previous attempts to end her life, the most recent one being on Saturday night, when her weapon failed to explode the cartridge. About four months ago she shot herself in the back of the head with a .22-caliber revolver, but the small bullet was deflected on the skull and glanced off without doing her any harm.

Yesterday morning Miss Rumble called Mrs. Curry, the landlady, into her room. She seemed to be nervous, and made some rather incoherent statements about her troubles, referring frequently to Attorney Magoon as the author of many of them. She said she was tired of life and would kill herself. She even stated that she had tried to end it all the night before, but her revolver would not work. As Miss Rumble is in the habit of boasting her misfortunes, Mrs. Curry listened and commiserated with her, but attached no significance to the talk, leaving the woman, who gave her hand a final pressure.

Ten minutes afterward Mrs. Curry and some roomers heard two shots fired, close to each other. Mrs. Curry divined the meaning, but did not like to go to the room of Miss Rumble. Jack McFadden, who was asleep in his room at the time, awoke, and he went to Miss Rumble's room, finding the door locked. He at once notified the police. The officers had to force the transom. They found Miss Rumble lying on the floor with a revolver in her hand and a bullet wound in the center of her forehead. They took her at once to the Queen's Hospital.

Deputy Sheriff Rose found a bundle of letters in the room, directed to many persons here and abroad. There was a note of direction on a piece of paper that some of the letters he delivered immediately to the addressed, one in particular being the subject of this report, that to Judge De Bolt. This brief note, the letters, and their contents as learned by the deputy, all indicated a determined effort to take her life. This was due to her financial troubles, her hallucinations, her inability to continue in friendship with anyone, and, finally, to her unfortunate drug-taking habit.

Deputy Sheriff Rose delivered several of the letters, and these were presented to the coroner's jury, which held the inquest last evening, at which time the jury found that the deceased had come to her death through a bullet wound self-administered with suicidal intent.

In a letter to Mrs. Curry, Miss Rumble said that if anything happened to her, not to be surprised, as she had had more to contend with than anyone else. She then went on to berate some woman whom she believed had done her a wrong. Miss Rumble stated that she was in such a state of mind that her effects would be found strewn about. "My last few years have been such terrible years," she wrote. "You may not see me again. I am out of money."

Then she went on to tell about her property on Adams lane, over which she had a disagreement with J. A. Magoon. She stated that news she had received from him had upset her, adding that he had robbed her. "I would not employ him, and it made him angry, and I told him he was dishonest. The cruel injustice of it all is more than I can tell. But for some people to say that I was a morphia wreck—well, I do not deny nor hide anything."

The letter to Judge De Bolt went into detail about her affairs with Mr. Magoon. She says he did not give her one dollar, and that he played upon her ignorance in every way possible, while she also claimed that Mr. Magoon assisted a tenant to deprive her of the rents from the Adams lane property.

Miss Rumble's property, it is understood, has long been under mortgage, and this fact and her financial affairs, have caused her to become almost a mental wreck.

Other letters were directed to Mrs. L. Bolton, Hotel and Punchbowl streets; Dr. C. E. Camp, Mr. Schuack, Captain E. P. Drew, of the bark R. P. Rihet; Sister Albertina, Christ, Kreuger, corner Hotel and Punchbowl; Mrs. W. Sanner, same place; Mrs. Engus, Hotel street; Mrs. H. B. Hagan, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Wm. Brown, Alameda street; Hollister Drug Co., Mrs. Gramberg, care Mrs. Berndt; Mrs. Martha Bolster Winter, Fikol street; Mr. Griffin, and Mr. Peter, Messenger Service.

Dr. Camp stated yesterday that he knew of the attempt made on her life a few months ago, and a few nights since, when he was called in by Miss Rumble. She was in a bad state of mind and had a revolver, saying she was going to kill herself with it. He tried to persuade her to give up the gun, but she made a scene, and he made no further effort to secure it. The first gun she had, a .22, he took away.

The deceased had been in bad health for many years and used morphia to excess. Among her effects was found a hypodermic syringe and some triturate tubes partially full of morphia. The deceased was well advanced in years, and during most of her life here she earned a livelihood as a dressmaker.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at three o'clock from Williams' undertaking parlors.

John Santos, the young Portuguese who was released from prison recently on parole, and was rearrested a few days ago, has been charged as a vagrant. Santos has attracted the attention of the detective since his release and his parole hasn't seemed to make him brace up. He was sent over originally for stealing several bicycles.

JACK'S NAME WENT TO SENATE

By Ernest G. Walker.
(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, February 25.—(Paris) Hawaiian affairs appear to be progressing very satisfactorily as the session of Congress ends. They comprise chiefly little odds and ends and developments in matters that had their origin some time ago.

In spite of Secretary Loeb's statement that President Roosevelt would leave the nomination of a District Attorney for Hawaii to his successor, Mr. Taft, five days later he designated A. L. C. Atkinson for that office. It is understood that representations were made to him that the office ought to be filled at once. Then the President personally likes Mr. Atkinson very much, and he was glad to improve the opportunity to give "Jack" an office. The nomination is still at the Senate. It has been referred to a committee for consideration. Apparently there is no reason to fear that it will not be confirmed before the close of the session.

The omnibus territories bill, creating an extra Federal judge for Hawaii, has been agreed to in conference and is now as good as ready for the President's signature. There seems to be no question now about its becoming law. The salary of the new judge, as fixed by the conferees, will be \$6000. It probably would have remained at \$7500 had not the House of late refused to raise other salaries as proposed by the Senate at this session. Washington is still in the dark as to who will be the new judge. There are some apprehensions here lest a mainlander seek the office, as there seems to be nothing to disqualify any lawyer outside of Hawaii from being nominated by the President. Mr. George B. McClellan, who called attention today to this phase of the situation, added, however, that he had not heard of any outsider seeking the place.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks has formally rejected all bids for the Pearl Harbor drydock, because of the failure of Congress to authorize the estimates of larger cost than \$2,000,000. It is now the plan to advertise for new bids to be opened about June 1. These bids are to be for a drydock about 600 feet long, with plans for its enlargement in accord with recent specifications, provided Congress authorize the requisite expenditures.

Dr. Charles H. English, now a resident of Los Angeles, who treated ex-Queen Liliuokalani eleven years ago for a growth upon the shoulder that was thought to be a cancer, has sued her in the District of Columbia courts for \$11,600. He claims this sum is due him for medical attendance, and that he has not been paid according to contract.

The Delegate said today that the Queen holds the receipt of Dr. English in full for his services. He had been treating her on the mainland, but when she found it necessary to return to Hawaii, wished him to accompany her and continue the treatment which she believed was doing her good. It is claimed that the compensation agreed upon was \$5000. When Dr. English had been in Honolulu for quite a time, he had to return to the mainland, but prepared a prescription to be followed. The Delegate says care was taken before his departure to see that he had been paid according to the terms of the contract.

The Sunday Civil Bill, carrying several large items for Hawaii, as told in a previous letter, has passed the House, without any change having been made in those items, and is now being considered in the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Seen by an Advertiser reporter yesterday, Mr. Atkinson stated that he had not received what mail may have come for him on the transport Logan and knew nothing new from Washington.

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS KILLED SUBSIDY BILL

By Ernest G. Walker.
(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, February 25.—At this time—four days before Congress adjourns—it looks very much as though a ship subvention bill would become a law and thus legislation put upon the statute books which will materially aid Hawaii transportation facilities between Honolulu and the mainland. The Senate bill has been favorably reported by the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads. Fortunately it is the Senate, or Gallagher, bill word for word without any amendment whatsoever. If the bill becomes law at this session, it must also pass the House in similar form. If there is any modification whatever, even to the crossing of a t or the dotting of an i, the bill in all probability will be doomed.

Democrats are anxious to defeat it. In the Senate they would talk it to death. But if the House passes the Senate bill without change there will be no such opportunity for Democratic opponents in the upper legislative branch. The Democratic opposition in the House is strong, and it will be aided by such influential Republicans as Representative Burton, of Ohio. It is the plan, however, to bring about consideration under a special rule that will permit of no amendment and which will also curtail debate.

President Roosevelt and President-elect Taft are both on record as heartily favoring this legislation. They have expressed to members of the House in recent days their earnest wishes that the bill should become a law, especially for the opportunity it would give for the building up of American shipping on the Pacific. It can not be said yet, at all positively, that the bill can command a majority in the House, but its friends are very confident. The filibustering tactics the Democrats have planned at that end of the Capitol will hardly be effective beyond emphasizing their own attitude toward the legislation.